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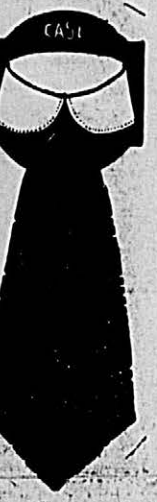


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Last Day of "Y" Financial Campaign

ALL MEDICAL STUDENTS TO BE EXEMPTED

Militia Council Passes Regulations Regarding Meds.

MUST PASS EXAMINATIONS.

Claims of Medicinal, Dental and Veterinary Students Not to be Opposed.

The following regulations have been passed by the Militia Council on the recommendation of the Acting Director of Medical Services regarding the exemption of Medical Students from Conscription. The Regulations following include amendments published November 5th, 1917, by the Department of Militia and Defence:

The Adjutant-General submits and concurs in the following considerations and recommendations made by the Acting Director General of Medical Services with reference to the action to be taken under the Military Service Act in cases of students in Medicine, Dentistry and Veterinary Science:

(1)—The Medical Faculties of the various Universities of the country have been seriously considering the effect upon their students in Medicine, Dentistry and Veterinary Science, of the Proclamation of the Military Service Act. They have arrived at practically unanimous conclusions in all the Universities.

(2)—At a recent interview with the President of the University of Toronto he pointed out that the present class in Medicine, about ninety in number, would graduate and be ready for medical service as Medical Officers about the end of February next, that thereafter the present Fourth Year would graduate about Christmas, 1918; that if, under the Military Service Act, the First, Second and Third Years in Medicine are drafted into the ranks, the result would be that by a year or next Christmas, or a little later, the Medical school in the country would have its 5th, 4th or 3rd year in attendance. There would then be with two years of the present date a state of affairs in which both the country and the Service would be impelled for three years to do without any additions to the medical resources of the country.

(3)—Apart from the chances of the war lasting longer than two years ago, the civil needs of the country are already becoming acute. Most of the general hospitals of the country are forced to carry on with about half or less than the usual number of attendances. Urgent representations on the subject have been made to me by Hamilton City Hospital and the Toronto General Hospital, and the situation is the same elsewhere.

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LIT. WILL HOLD DEBATE SUBJECT "FOOD CONTROL"

Interesting Discussion to Take Place at "Hall" To-night.

At no time in the world's history has there ever been so much need for a quickened consciousness in public affairs. With the spectacle of a social fabric being rent into a million shreds, with traditions of the body politic being tried in the awful furnace of a world-wide war, with the economic system of one country being united with that of others, we in our human limitations are often compelled to shudder at the thought of the future. But this is the state of mind that University men should never permit. Through the smoke and din of war there rings out in many languages one command that is the expression of the finest faith, and the most hopeful attitude, "Steady, men!" It is the command that hushes the undisciplined babbling. There is only one class of men that can give or obey it, and that is the class which is mentally alert. Our land must hear this command, and on hearing, obey. If a thousand imperfect conceptions of what is best in the interests of our nation are voiced, only one thing can happen, and that is disaster.

College men, "Attention!" You are to be the commanders and leaders in the public ranks of our land. Your one qualification must be a clear perception of circumstances along with the ability to arrive at sound economic principles for immediate action. It is easy to make a public address as soon as one is convinced of a certain truth. Yet this faculty must be exercised in order to attain the highest success.

The Literary and Debating Society of our University is probably the best institution at hand to assist us as college men to rightfully assume our national and public responsibility. The excuse that it is possible to secure a mental alertness and the facility of expression in carrying out class projects and giving papers before the several clubs at hand, is in nowise a reason for disinterestedness in the Literary Society. In the first place these

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WHAT'S ON.

TO-DAY.

Lit. and Debating Society meet in Strathcona Hall.
Meeting of Economics Club, Strathcona Hall, at 8 p.m.
Last day to receive nominations for Students' Council.
Chemical Society.
Students' Council Meeting.
1.00 p.m.—Meeting of R. V. C. Athletic Association.
4.00 p.m.—R. V. C. Red Cross Executive.
5.00 p.m.—Senior Undergraduates Gymnasium Period.

COMING.

Nov. 19.—Seniors vs. Freshies, Basketball, at R.V.C.
Nov. 19.—C.O.T.C. will parade at 9 o'clock for Victory Loan.
Nov. 19.—Mandolin Club Practice at 7.30 p.m., at Peate's Studio.
Nov. 20.—Meeting of Glee Club.
Nov. 20.—Musical Society Dance.
Nov. 20.—R. V. C. Undergraduate Society.
Nov. 20.—Basketball practice, Central Y.M.C.A., at 7 p.m.
Nov. 20.—American Club Thanksgiving Dinner at Windsor Hotel at 8 p.m.
Nov. 30.—Science Undergrad. Smoker.
Dec. 7.—Arts Undergrad. Smoker.

VICTORY LOAN POEM MAKES DEBUT IN DAILY

Miss Hurlbatt Receives First Copy of "The Victory Bond" for Publication.

We are indebted to Mr. J. W. McConnell, chairman of the Montreal Committee for Canada's Victory Loan, for allowing the following striking poem to make its debut in the pages of McGill Daily. It is an honour that our paper should have the privilege of being the first to print "The Victory Bond," which has been quoted in so many speeches throughout the campaign, and which has made so many friends. The following kind letter was received with the poem enclosed:—

Miss Hurlbatt,

Royal Victoria College.

Dear Miss Hurlbatt:

I promised to send you a copy of the little poem called "The Victory Bond," by Percy Smith, so that the young lady who asked for it at the Windsor Hall might have it for "McGill Daily" before it appeared in any other paper. Perhaps you will be kind enough to pass it on for that purpose.

Yours faithfully,

J. W. McCONNELL, Chairman.

THE "VICTORY" BOND.

These indeed are Bonds that bind us. To the boys now "over there," Bonds that help to make us Freeman. "Tis your duty, take your share. "Victory" Bonds will save our people. From the fetters of the Hun, Choose your weapon, fight with dollars.

If you cannot use a gun.

Every merchant, every lawyer, Every doctor in the land, Clerks and farmers, brawny toilers, To your country lend a hand.

Sons and daughters, wives and brothers.

Keep our fighting laddies fit, Every one who earns a dollar, Here's your chance to do your "bit."

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AUTOMOBILE PARADE.

The Student body have been asked to co-operate with the Victory Loan Committee by participating in the parade on Monday next.

The C.O.T.C. will parade on the occasion, but no provision has been made for non-members of the battalion.

A suggestion has been received that these men form an automobile detachment. Will any student who owns or can borrow a car, and who would be willing to participate in the parade, kindly communicate with Mr. Melville at the Students' Council Office. As the time for organization is short, this must be done to-day. Cars will, of course, be decorated with college and year pennants.

(Continued on Page 3.)

IMPRESSIONS OF AIR RAID OVER LONDON

Lieut. L. E. L. Koelle, Arch '17, Meets McGill Men in London—Writes to Daily.

AMUSING ASPECTS.

Captain Stuart Forbes, M.C., Preparing Book.

Impressions of London during an air raid are conveyed by Lieut. L. E. L. Koelle, Arch. '17, with the 3rd Canadian Brigade in England, in a letter just received by a member of the editorial staff of McGill Daily. Lieut. Koelle was fortunate enough to be in London at the time of the last German raid, and gives a vivid idea of the effect of the aerial attack upon the British people.

"I was in one of the famous London air raids, and when anyone strings you about the civilian population taking them so calmly you can tell them—! The wealthy or better class take it as philosophically as a fire-works show, but the poor are absolutely panic-stricken.

"It was on the Saturday at the end of a week of air-raids, and as the moon was still right for them I expected one. The first intimation I got of how 'calmly' (as the papers say) the London public was taking these raids was at dusk. In fact, from one or two hours before dusk large crowds commenced to gather at the mouths of the 'tube' entrances, consisting happily of a large proportion of foreigners. You know what a fireman's benefit picnic to St. Helen's Island looks like? Well, the crowds looked like that on a large scale, with the unfortunate exception that instead of wearing happy smiles, their faces bore a scared look, as if they had had the living Hell scared out of them. From the father and mother down the ladder of years to the smallest child of the family, all had their food. A polar expedition would, to my mind, require little additional supplies, and the parcels varied in shape, size and contents in a remarkable degree.

"The pater familias with a parcel that looked suspiciously as if it contained a long bottle, to the little boy or girl with a bag of sweets or biscuits, and down to the youngest member who carried a bottle without any concealment, but perhaps containing a rather different fluid than that of the parent. Rugs, babies, stoves, cushions, and even dish pans formed part of the equipment, while the costumes were funny or grotesque, and would take pages to describe.

"I was interested and amused in the proceedings, and after buying tickets for the Savoy Theatre, I proceeded

MUSKETRY COURSE BY C.O.T.C. COMMENCES

Use of Empire Building Instead of Craig St. Barracks.

The musketry course for the Battalion started on Thursday, November 15th, and will be continued on Thursday evenings and alternate Saturday afternoons. "A" and "B" Companies will complete the course before Christmas.

Musketry instruction is conducted in three stages, two periods being devoted to preliminary work in aiming, trigger pressing, charger loading, etc., and one period to shooting on the range. The work will be carried along on much the same lines as last year, but since the importance of musketry in military training is each month becoming more evident, more care will be taken with the preliminary training.

The Contingent has been able to obtain the use of increased space in the Empire Building, so that all of the preliminary training can now be done there, obviating the necessity of the long march to the Craig Street Drill Hall, which was necessary last year.

New rifle ranges are being prepared at the Armoury of the 65th Regiment on Pine Avenue, by the District Headquarters, and these ranges, which are in charge of the District Instructional Staff, will be available for the use of the Contingent.

Last year the Battalion, in the required classification practice, attained an average score of only 48 per cent, and great effort is to be made this year to materially increase this standing. During the past summer the Militia Artillery Units of the city, who were instructed by the McGill Contingent instructors, made a much higher showing, one Battery, the 89th Field Battery, averaging 55 per cent. With the facilities that are now available there is no reason why the Contingent should not be able to attain an average of 60 per cent, or more, and it should be the aim of every man to do his part in bringing about this result.

(Continued on Page 3.)

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1917

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McGill Daily

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HITTING YOUR STRIDE.

About a month and a half has gone by since the beginning of the term. The disturbances of the first weeks are now things of the past, and so are the various meetings held for the re-organization of sundry student activities. Well-nigh all the familiar clubs and societies have entered upon their programme for the year with success, and the new one, the Glee Club, has been given an excellent start. The schedule for the hockey season is being discussed, and opinions are heard as to the chances of the Red and White winning the championship of the League this year.

Everything around us, then, is in full swing. But how about your studies? Have you hit your stride yet? Or are you still fumbling around with an ill-balanced time-table, finding out too late that the courses you have chosen are not, after all, the ones that will prove most useful to you in after life, nor even the ones to which you feel the most inclination? Are you able to plan out each day's activity in advance, with so many hours for lectures, so many for the clubs you belong to, and so many (not too many) for pleasure? Or are you blundering along from one day to another, snatching an hour's study when you can, leaving books at home when you want them at college, and vice-versa, and, in short, wasting time at every turn? Do you find yourself so encumbered with "back work" that you scarcely know where to begin, and have to give up all idea of attending to the work set at present? It would be well if each of us would ask himself these questions to-morrow morning when he wakes up early, and can view matters in the cold light of dawn. Let us hope that in a majority of cases the answers would be favorable.

For now, if ever, is the time to be working at top speed. Do not be one of the foolish ones who wait until exams are upon them before beginning to "crum." That practice has so often been inveighed against in our columns that its continuance from year to year argues ill for the intelligence of the college man. The proper way to do your work is to get it evenly distributed over the time available, and then to tackle it in sections.

It is probable that some undergraduates, on reading this, will say, "Oh, yes, that's all very well for any of those studious chaps, but I intend to get some fun out of life." Yet, if they will but take the trouble to reflect, they will see that it is while most of their time is taken up with work that they are able to enjoy the most their hours of recreation. It is not so much the time spent in sincere enjoyment that results in the neglect of time as it is the time utterly wasted in lounging about "looking for something to turn up." The man who is kept busy with his studies and the activities he takes part in is also the man who, when the time comes, can enjoy himself to the full.

EDITORIAL NOTE.

On the first page of to-day's "Daily" appears the text of an order regarding the exemption of Medical, Dental and Veterinary students. It should be clearly understood that these exemptions are entirely conditional, and depend upon the student's continuing regularly in his course, passing in all examinations, and being reported at the middle and the end of each term. All Medical students must report for service in the same way as every other male subject of Canada of the required age.

Although it is stated that the military representatives will not oppose a claim by a medical student for exemption, it is possible for the tribunal before which he appears to refuse him exemption, but this, of course, is not likely to occur.

Besides the medical students, certain men of the Third and Fourth Years in Chemistry and Chemical Engineering have been exempted by special request, and these students are subject to the same conditions, that is, they must pass all examinations and be reported on twice each session.

A RAILROAD COLLEGE.

Apprentices in the shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad are given an opportunity for self-improvement in a day-coach refitted to serve as a classroom by the company. Light and heat are furnished as well, and the corporation even goes so far as to pay the boys wages for a portion of the time they spend in this novel school.

The Department of Education of New York is interested in this plan to the extent of paying the salaries of two instructors, one for the course in mathematics, the other for mechanical drawing, as these subjects form the curriculum of the school in the railroad-car.

In order to afford the apprentices some free time, the classes are held on three days only, a total of six hours each week, and the interest of the young fellows is held by the fact that instruction is given to each according

to the task in which he is engaged in the shops. Thus the pupils were drawn from shops where they worked as machinists, boiler-makers, tin-smiths, painters, and carpenters, and the problems given them in class were of the sort that they would have to solve in every-day work. The mechanical drawings were allotted on the same plan; the machinists were set to drafting parts of engines and tools, the tin-smiths were given diagrams of elbows and rivet joints, and so on through the different trades.

Bates College comes pretty near to having the low score average in number of points scored in its games this fall. The college team has played four games, scoring 12 points and having 19 scored against it. This is a total of 31 points, or less than eight to a game.

THE ARTS STUDENT.

—ROINUJ.

What a mistaken notion the man on the street has of the Arts student! The mere mention of the word "student" brings to the mind of the average man thoughts of idleness, broadmindedness, tolerance and learning. But, alas! This opinion is only an heritage handed down from our forefathers of the Middle Ages, when student and scholar were synonymous. Then, and only then, was a University the seat of erudition, and an Arts course a means to an end—intellectual development.

How conditions have changed! If we are not afraid to face the cruel, brutal truth, if we are prepared to place any faith in sense perception, we must admit, although perhaps reluctantly, that the student of to-day is not only a student in name alone, but is not deserving of the respectful deference which his fellow-men pay to his supposedly superior knowledge and intellectual achievements.

It has been the writer's good fortune to have spent two years in the business world before resuming his studies at college, and he was greatly impressed with the wide knowledge possessed by the ordinary business clerk on current topics; with their ability to think, and think deeply, on any question of importance. True, they do not know the date of the fall of Constantinople, the date of the death of Jeremy Bentham, the name of the book Gumpelwitz wrote (how many Arts students do?), but what shall it profit a man, if he learn all the facts of Christendom without developing his ability to think, without becoming a critical reasoner. Let us be frank. How many students attending the Arts course at our great University have given more than a passing thought to the Russian revolution with its world wide and all-embracing influence? What does the ordinary student know about the bilingual question, for example? In order to substantiate my opinion, I stopped the first six students whom I met in the Arts Building one day last week, and asked what they knew of the Sinn Féin movement. Only one, a youth of Irish extraction, knew anything about the movement. It is rather significant, I believe, that outside to the lecture room I have heard the war discussed only twice—once in a half-hearted and superficial manner, and once in the context of the patriotism of the Arts students. With regard to the noble sacrifice our fellow students have made for democracy and liberty, any suggestion of that kind would be heresy.

The average student of to-day has no time to read and think about current topics. He never reads the newspapers (except the sporting page, when "Bringing up Father" happens to be on it); he is too busy. Charlie Chaplin is at the Grand, and, of course, he would like to look at him. He would like to look at the Literary Table had those dancing assemblies come twice a week.

These, I believe, in all sincerity, are the existing conditions, and inasmuch as I realize that criticism which offers no solution is mere fault-finding, I humbly and very nervously make the following suggestions:

The average student coming to the Arts course of our University to-day is by far too young. Without any sense of responsibility, without realizing what is expected of him, without any aims for the future, he plunges into an environment for which he has no adequate equipment, for which he has had no previous training. An Arts course (the first year's at any rate, should not be, as it is to most of us, a continuation of High School, an advanced nursery, where kindly professors protect tender offsprings from the cares and worries of the world until such time as they can abandon their swaddling clothes and decide upon a course of action for themselves. This may sound like an exaggeration, but many of my colleagues during our Freshman year gave as their reason for being in Arts: "I have nothing else to do." Suppose, now, the entrance age, instead of being sixteen, as at present, were changed to eighteen, would not part of the difficulty be solved? A boy, graduating from High School, at the age of fifteen or sixteen, finds himself unable to enter college for two or three years. "Is it then an illogical assumption to suppose he will spend this period in some useful occupation where he will come in contact with the world, where he will receive an antidote to the one-sided development which is brought about by the uninterrupted continuance of school and college life? Is it also an unreasonable assumption to say that the two or three years spent among one's fellow-men will give a direct purpose in life; sympathetic views, and interest in social matters which cannot but prove an invaluable foundation upon which to build a superstructure with materials gained from an Arts course? Even if our High School graduate does not enter business in the interim, the maturer mind with which he develops in college would be a desirable asset, and if this unoccupied period had been spent in reading, results must accrue which would be tangibly good both for himself and the community.

But this is only part of the difficulty. Having assembled a body of students with definite interests, with distinct aims and purposes, we must take care not to deaden those vital impulses from which we expect so much. How best can we direct these tendencies toward the most desirable goal? Surely, not in writing of dry notes, surely not in learning by heart lists of names, to be forgotten, fortunately, after an examination. He needs something more forcible. The all-important element appears to me to be discussions at lectures. A more potent factor in the development of a student is inconceivable. The general expressions of opinion, the reasoning out of different questions, under the guidance of the professor, is most valuable. Encouraging an interest in the things around us (of which the average Arts student knows little), stimulating us to thought, broadening our views, these discussions have the power of educating and training along the lines most beneficial. What could be more beneficial to a student than the enlightenment he would receive from taking part in a discussion with intelligent classmates, and an omniscient professor ever ready to correct illogical views and conclusions?

What must be the inevitable result of such a training?

There are the suggestions I offer. True, I may be called disloyal to my

IMPRESSIONS OF AIR RAID OVER LONDON.

(Continued from P. 9-1.)

to dinner. The show called "The Invisible Foe," presented by H. B. Irving, was billed to commence at 8.30, and punctual to the dot the curtain rose. The house was quite empty, as all London theatres are during air raid weather. The show had hardly been going ten minutes, when H. B. Irving came out in front and announced "Field Marshal's warning," and advised everyone to take shelter. A few ladies mysteriously disappeared, while the majority went out to the theatre bar, as it was quite bomb proof, and they could drown their sorrows in demon alcohol. The warning had an opposite effect than the one it was meant to convey as far as the theatre-goers in the theatre, and all were out on the street to see what we could see.

"The anti-aircraft guns were making a terrific din, while the sky assumed a 24th of May appearance, but apart from an occasional handful of shrapnel on the street, as far as a spectacle went, it was a dismal failure. Of course, when the shrapnel fell everyone kept to the overhead cover of doorways, but in only exceptional cases did anyone, including the women, exhibit any symptoms of having the 'wind-up'." "At 9.30 the show carried on, although the raid was by no means over. 'The Invisible Foe' is a play whose main plot depends on the spiritualistic idea of the influence of the dead over the living, and as such had several tense moments, when the house would be absolutely silent. During these critical moments in the play, came the bang, bang, bang of the anti-aircraft guns, while at intervals deeper crash of an enemy bomb would make the audience look anxiously at one another with a Balmisfather expression on their faces, denoting, 'Where did that go?'

"The acting was exceptionally good, as might have been expected from anything produced and acted by H. B. Irving, and it was greatly to the credit of the female members of the cast that they carried on through the bombardment without a pause. I believe all the London actresses carry notice about the fact that the 'dead' in theatres which are unsafe. When the show ended at about 10.45, the firing had ceased, but the 'all clear' notice had not yet been given. The streets were almost empty, but a fair sprinkling of foot passengers were about, as the busses had not started. Busses and taxis stood about the streets in the oddest positions, just as if, as in Conan Doyle's story, the world had suddenly rolled into a belt of poisoned gas, and the people had been killed at their occupations. The only difference which struck me as rather amusing was that the 'dead' had mysteriously vanished, and a close inspection of neighboring cellars would have disclosed many a quaint taxi or bus driver sheltering with a few scared civilians and girl 'bus conductors, like a bunch of frightened rabbits.

"In some parts of London hunks of shrapnel lay about the streets or imbedded in the asphalt, and the next morning the kiddies were very busy collecting souvenirs. It seemed so unreal to be there in London, the centre of modern civilization, and yet to be under fire—bombarded—by the Huns, whose sole object seems to be to lower the morale of the people by killing harmless women and children. Eleven were killed that night, and about 50 wounded, but the moral effect, except among the foreigners, this promiscuous women-killing seems to have the opposite to the effect it is intended to produce, and as far as I can see, it has only made the army more determined not to take any prisoners, but to kill every thing.

Lieut. Koelle mentions that Capt. D. Stuart Forbes, Lieut. '15, and Lieut. Ernest Farnen, Lieut. '12, are now at the Canadian Machine Gun Depot engaged in the preparation of a book on a new theory of Capt. Forbes' on barages as applied to machine gun work. He states that Lieut. Ken Blackader, Arch. '19, has left to join the 13th Battalion in France, while Lieuts. Bob Robertson, Sci. '17, and Ken Winslow, Sci. '18, have left for the front to join the Canadian Engineers. Lieut. M. S. Cook, Med. '20, has transferred to the Engineers, and the Royal Naval Air Service. Lieut. Bruce Hutchison, Arch. '17, Lieut. Koelle met in London recently. He is with the 20th Reserve Battalion, and expects to be drafted to the 13th Battalion.

BRAVE SEAMEN REWARDED.

On the recommendation of the president of the Board of Trade, the King has awarded the silver medal for gallantry in saving life at sea to Mads Godfredsen, second mate, and Niels Peter Simonsen, Christian Bernhard Nielsen, Fritz Roman, and Ludorus Mathews van Jersel, seamen, of the Danish steamship Oluf Maersk, of Copenhagen, in recognition of their services in rescuing a shipwrecked British crew in the North Atlantic Ocean in February last. The Board of Trade have also awarded pieces of plate to Capt. Hans Carl Lundgren, master of the Oluf Maersk, and Mr. Godfredsen, and the sum of £3 each to Simonsen, Nielsen, Roman and van Jersel.

Georgia Tech is a close second to Annapolis Academy in number of points scored this season. The midshipmen have no less than 362 to their credit for seven games, while Georgia Tech has made 325 in the same number of contests.

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R. V. C. NOTES.

An important meeting of the Athletic Association will be held to-day at one o'clock, in the Common Room.

There will be an important meeting of the Undergraduate Society in the Common Room on Tuesday, November 20th, at one o'clock. Purpose: To discuss in what way the College can aid in the Victory Loan Campaign. As a quorum is necessary, it is urged that every undergraduate attend.

M. CAMERON HAY, Undergrad. Pres.

The executive of the R. V. C. Red Cross Society will be in the Common Room to-day from 4 to 6 p.m. Every-one is requested to come who has not come before, to learn about the work that is being done. Do Not Put it Off Any Longer.

On Monday, at 3.10 p.m., punctually, a basketball game between the Seniors and Freshies will be held. Note the hour, and come out to root. The lineup for Seniors is as follows: Homes: E. Hay and R. Goodwin. Centre: C. Hay. Wings: F. Greer and E. Duval. Guards: L. Fowler and G. Gardner.

The engagement is announced of Miss Roberta Napier Forde, R.V.C. '18, to Mr. Harris Whittemore, Jr., of Naugatuck, Connecticut. Mr. Whittemore is a cadet in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps of the United States Army, and was a student at Yale previous to his enlistment.

LIT. WILL HOLD DEBATE SUBJECT "FOOD CONTROL"

(Continued from Page 1.)

clubs are organized to deal with topics of a limited range, such as phases of history, technical matters, and the arts. This means that devotees of these branches of thought are always together, and there results a typical mind for each club. It is evident that in a Literary Society there is a ground upon which all of these can profitably meet, and arrive at conclusions which are probably more varied and less specialized, compared to the conclusions that would be reached in any other one club. Then, too, it is customary for the Literary Society to select problems of national consequence, and for this reason there is no better organization to develop intelligent citizenship.

With this policy in mind the Literary Society has chosen as the subject for its first debate on Friday at 8 o'clock, "The Food Control as organized in Canada is the best solution to the problem of food supply consequent upon war conditions."

The debate will be of an informal nature, and the following whips will lead the discussion:

R. J. Clark, E. Benjamin, H. Mouquin and C. Heeney.

Every undergraduate, especially from the Freshman, Sophomore and Junior years is urged to attend this, the first meeting.

It is to be held in Strathcona Hall at 8 o'clock on Friday.

SCISSORED SENTIMENT.

Yale.—Registration at Yale University dropped from 3,300 in 1916, to 2,060 this fall.

Princeton.—A total of twelve men, former students of Princeton University, have been decorated for bravery on the battlefields of Europe.

Dartmouth: The Dartmouth enrollment for the year shows a decrease of 600 students. The college at present 900 registered in the college.

Ohio State: Ohio State University has just completed a campaign to raise \$21,000 for Army Y.M.C.A. work.

University of Kansas: Stated Military drill on Monday, and women in the college will be required to take the training.

Michigan: At the University of Michigan poor penmen are required to typewrite their theses. The professors state that they have had quite enough strain on their eyes.

Washington: Students and faculty have pledged \$10,000 as Washington's contribution to the Y. M. C. A. war fund. The Western Washington Conference colleges have promised a total of \$23,500, or almost twice as much as was apportioned for the entire state.

Harvard: There will be no regular hockey team at Harvard this year. The New York Amateur Hockey Association has also decided not to play this winter.

California: The co-eds are allowed to knit in class. One of the professors advocated the practice, claiming that an enormous amount of work could be done while they were listening to the lectures.

Swathmore: Swathmore has 480 students enrolled this year, making the largest total of its history, although the percentage of women has greatly increased over what it has been.

Minnesota: The woman's occupational bureau, a clearing for employment and vocational guidance, is an innovation at the University of Minnesota.

Illinois: In spite of the war three new buildings—the School of Education, the Music Hall and a cattle feeding barn—are in course of construction on the campus of the University of Illinois.

Nebraska: Thirteen student organizations and thirty faculty members of the University of Nebraska have adopted French orphans.

Brown: The subject for the Freshman-Sophomore debate with Holy Cross is to be decided within a week, and tryouts for the Freshman-Sophomore debate will begin next week as soon as possible.

The Royal Military College of Canada.

THERE are few national institutions of more value and interest to the College of Canada. Notwithstanding this, the object and the work it is accomplishing are not sufficiently understood by the general public.

The College is a Government institution, designed primarily for the purpose of giving instructions in all branches of military science to Cadets and Officers of the Canadian Militia. In fact, it corresponds to Woolwich and Sandhurst.

The Commandant and military instructors are all officers on the active list of the Imperial army, and the complete staff of professors for the civilian part of the form such an important attendance is also provided.

While the College is organized on a strictly military basis, the cadets receive a practical and scientific training in subjects essential to a sound modern education.

The course includes a thorough grounding in Mathematics, Civil Engineering, Surveying, Physics, Chemistry, French and English.

The strict discipline maintained at the College is one of the most valuable features of the course, and in addition, the constant practice of gymnastics, drill and outdoor exercises of all kinds ensures health and excellent physical condition.

Commissions in all branches of the Imperial service and Canadian Permanent Force are offered annually.

The diploma of graduation is considered by the authorities conducting the examination for Dominion Land Surveyor to be equivalent to a university degree, and by the Regulations of the Law Society of Ontario, it obtains the same exemption as a B.A. degree.

The length of the course is three years in three terms of 9½ months each.

The total cost of the course, including board, uniform, instructional material, and all extraneous expenses, is about \$800.

The annual competitive examination for admission to the College, takes place in May of each year at the headquarters of the several military districts.

For full particulars regarding this examination and for any other information, application should be made to the Secretary of the Militia Council, Ottawa, Ont., or to the Commandant, Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

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First of all, obtain a miner's certificate, from the Department in Quebec, or from the nearest agent. The price of this certificate is \$10.00, and it is valid until the first of January following. This certificate gives the right to prospect on public lands and on private lands, on which the mineral rights belong to the Crown.

The holder of this certificate may stake mining claims to the extent of 200 acres.

WORKING CONDITIONS.

During the first six months following the staking of the claim, work on it must be performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days of eight hours.

SIX MONTHS AFTER STAKING.

At the expiration of six months from the date of the staking, the prospector, to retain his rights, must take out a mining license.

MINING LICENSE.

The mining license may cover 40 to 200 acres in unsurveyed territory. The price of this license is Fifty Cents an acre per year, and a fee of \$10.00 on issue. It is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms, on producing an affidavit that during the year work has been performed to the extent of at least twenty-five days' labor on each forty acres.

MINING CONCESSION.

Notwithstanding the above, a mining concession may be acquired at any time at the rate of \$5.00 an acre for SUPERIOR METALS, and \$3.00 an acre for INFERIOR MINERALS.

The attention of prospectors is specially called to the territory in the North-Western part of the Province of Quebec, north of the height of land where important mineralized belts are known to exist.

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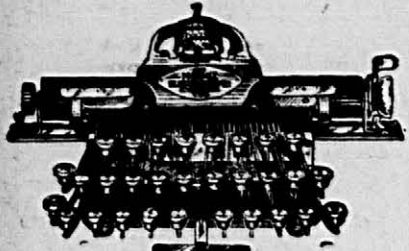
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ECONOMICS CLUB MEETING.
A meeting of the Economics Club will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, in Strathcona Hall, Room E. B. Joseph will read a paper on "The War Theories of Norman Angell." All members are requested to be present.

CHEMISTRY SOCIETY.
This (Friday) afternoon, at 4.45, Prof. F. E. Lloyd, of the Botanical Department, will address the Chemical Society on "Imbibition & Growth." The subject of the paper is an important one, and is of interest from the standpoint of Colloid Chemistry. Prof. Lloyd has been carrying out original research along this line, and his treatment of a subject is always attractive. Any who may be interested are cordially invited to attend this afternoon.

SCIENCE '21 MEETING.

At a meeting of First Year Science yesterday afternoon, it was decided to have a class picture taken. The President, Boba Winter, announced the fact that he was leaving to join the Royal Flying Corps, and therefore wished to resign the presidency. His resignation was accepted with regret on the part of the class.

Arrangements were made at once for the election of a new president. At the suggestion of Steacie, it was decided to make Winter the Honorary President. The treasurer, C. M. Tates, was then elected President by acclamation. The office of treasurer being left vacant. Nominations for the office of treasurer were then called for. There were six nominees, but the voting was narrowed down to two, namely, Cross and Steacie, the latter getting a majority of five votes.

AMERICAN CLUB.

Arrangements have been made with the Hotel Windsor to have the annual Thanksgiving Day Banquet in the Oak Room at eight o'clock on Thursday, November 29th.

A list of speakers will be printed in a later issue. The price of the banquet ticket will be \$2.75, and tickets may be had from the following club members: Arts, H. W. Booker, '19; Science, E. A. Livingston, '18, and H. Moquin, '19; Medicine, Fourth and Fifth Years, Pardo, '19; First, Second and Third Years, Waugh, '20, and Monahan, '20.

MEETING OF STUDENTS' COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Students' Council will be held this evening, in the Union, at 7.30 p.m.

REV. ADAM WILL SPEAK.

All McGill students are invited to come and listen to a rattling good talk given by Rev. George Adam to-night, at Emmanuel Church, at 8 o'clock. The subject of the address is: "The Experiences of Harry Lauder and myself at the Front." A number of seats are being reserved for Varsity students.

Mr. Adam is a live wire, a fluent speaker, and he has a most entertaining method of address. Medical students will recall his interesting remarks at the meeting of the Medical Society last Friday evening. On three separate occasions, Mr. Adam has visited the firing line, being accompanied the last time by Harry Lauder and Mr. Hogg, M.P. for Edinburgh, and we have every reason to believe he will have a great story to tell. Don't pass up this opportunity of passing a pleasant and instructive couple of hours.

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C.O.T.C. WERE GIVEN LESSON IN PROTECTION

Glare of Rockets Illuminated Manoeuvres on Mount Royal Last Night.

The C.O.T.C. made another expedition up Mount Royal last night. Before leaving the Campus, Captain McDougall, of "D" Company, gave a practical demonstration of protection on the march, explaining with the help of the men of "D" Company the formation of an advance guard. The battalion then proceeded up McTavish St. to the mountain. "A" Company leading and acting as advance guard. Shortly after the Park Ranger's house had been passed the "enemy" opened fire from a hill to the left of the road. At this the advance guard fell back on the main body, and the whole extended to the left in open order. The enemy meanwhile increased their fire, and sent up numerous rockets and flares. They were soon driven from their position, however, and the Battalion then returned to the University accompanied by the brass and bugle bands.

On the whole the manoeuvring was very good. This being the first attempt at advance guard work, however, some few mistakes were made in getting out the connecting files, and a few delays were caused to the main body. The attacking was rather better than usual, and very little confusion was evident, in spite of the darkness. On the march home, the men were allowed to march at ease until they reached the city streets. Judging from the remarks overheard in the ranks, they seem to be enjoying these weekly excursions, and are not ungrateful to their officers for relieving the monotony of drill on the Campus in this way.

Before the Battalion was dismissed, Col. Starke announced that the C. O. T. C. will fall in next Monday at 9 a.m. on the Campus, after which they will take part in the Victory Bond Procession. This will take the place of the regular Tuesday afternoon drill, and all men are expected to be present. Special care should be taken to have buttons and belts well shined and uniforms looking smart, on this occasion.

Captain Porteous announced to the N.C.O.s of "A" Company that a "mess" had been arranged for them every Thursday evening after drill, at the Battalion headquarters on Sherbrooke Street.

VICTORY LOAN POEM MAKES DEBUT IN DAILY.

(Continued from Page 1.)

From Cape Breton's seaward outlook;
To Vancouver's golden tide,
Canada has called her fighters;
Roll up millions on their side.

You who sing, "Rule, Britannia,"
And "God Save Our Gracious King,"
Cash your patriotic fervor;
Buy a Bond, or do not sing.
—By F. Percy Smith.

MED. SOCIETY TO HAVE DANCE.

The Medical Society have decided to hold a dance on the 28th of November in the Assembly Hall of the New Medical Building. The dance will be under the patronage of Sir William Peterson and Acting-Dean Blackader.

This dance is the outcome of a visit paid by Lieut. Ioanidu to the college and his utterance of a plea on behalf of the Roumanian government, and the proceeds will be donated to the Roumanian Government.

Lieut. Ioanidu is the special representative in America of Her Majesty the Queen of Roumania, and entrusted by her with the furtherance of Roumanian interests in this country and in the United States.

The sale of tickets, which is limited to one hundred and fifty couples, will be restricted at first to Medical students and graduates. If the required number are not sold the tickets will be open to the other faculties. All Medical students are urged to attend and show in a substantial manner their appreciation of Lt. Ioanidu.

There will be a meeting in the Common Room of the New Medical Building at 5 o'clock this afternoon, of the representatives appointed from each year to assist the Undergraduate Executive in arranging for the dance. Full particulars of the dance will be announced in the Daily at a later date.

MUSKETRY COURSE BY C.O.T.C. COMMENCES.

(Continued from Page 1.)

In order to stimulate interest in musketry, and to increase the efficiency in this branch of our training, competition has been arranged along the following lines: At the end of the musketry course an inter-company match will take place, and prizes, to be announced later, will be presented to the winners. The company team will be composed of the best shot in each platoon, so that every man will have a chance to make a place upon his company team.

Following each range practice during the course, the platoon average will be posted together with the names of those men who qualify as Marksmen or First Class Shots. A copy of the range reports will also be handed to the platoon commanders, so that any man in the platoon may get information regarding his individual score.

J. C. SIMPSON,
Adjutant, McGill Cont., C.O.T.C.
November 15th, 1917.

A CORRECTION.

A letter regarding the decoration of Lieut. J. de Gaspe, O. Audette, which recently appeared in the Daily, classified Lieut. O. Audette as Second Officer. This was an error, and should have read Scout Officer.

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HISTORICAL CLUB

PLATO'S "REPUBLIC."

(CONCLUDED.)

Government of the Philosopher.

To bring about a realization of the ideal state just described one fundamental change is necessary. Until the governing power rests with the philosophers, it will be absolutely impossible to perfect the State. Proceeding from this assumption, Plato then explains that the true philosopher is not the man who is satisfied, for example, with studying the beauty of external forms, but is he who inquires into the nature of beauty itself. Speaking of the value of philosophy, he tells the story of the men in the cave. He pictures a number of men chained in a cave, so that their backs are to the entrance. Outside the door is a bright fire, and between the fire and the mouth of the cave is a road, flanked on the inside by a wall. Other men are passing along this road with bundles on their heads. The fence is high enough to hide the men, but allows the bundles to pass along above it, and consequently their shadows are cast on the wall of the cave. The prisoners are speaking on the nature of the bundles from the kind of shadows they cast. Suppose now, says Plato, that one prisoner is released and having been allowed to see the bundles themselves, is then put back in his original place. At first his opinions are ridiculed, but gradually his companions begin to realize the advantage that he has over themselves, and his opinions are then respected and adopted. The man who was released is then compared by Plato to the man who has a true knowledge of philosophy and the advantage he has over his companions is compared to the advantage which the philosopher has over the ordinary citizen. In time his opinions will be believed, and he will be given the supreme power. Until this time comes we cannot hope to understand the true nature of the perfect State.

Platonic Cycle.

In the eighth book Plato or Socrates, rather, turns to a discussion of the different forms of political organization, and their corresponding mental analogies. He describes all the forms of government as consisting of five great classes represented by Aristotle, the rule of the best; Timocracy, the government of honor; and the military; Oligarchy, the government of the landed nobles; Democracy, the government of the mob; and Tyranny, the government of a tyrant or despot. The aristocratic form of government, and the aristocratic man having already been dealt with, he begins with Timocracy and shows how each form of government has grown out of the form which preceded it in point of time, through a gradual process of decay. Thus aristocracy, the perfect form of government, is overthrown by the "spirit" or courageous element in our nature, which becomes dominant in the form of a Timocracy. The love of wealth then enters into the State and the Timocracy becomes an oligarchy, who, however, in their desire for wealth are restrained by their desire to keep up the outward appearance of a Timocracy. This love of wealth then spreads to the masses, who rise up in their greed and overthrow the Oligarchy, turning the State into a Democracy or Scholocracy, as we would now term it. Under this form of government, everyone attempts to satisfy all his desires regardless of any sense of decorum, and turns from one pleasure to another just as fast as he can. This Democracy is in turn overthrown by a tyrant, who, guided by a passion for power, through various means, gains control over his fellows, and finally succeeds in ruling them as he pleases.

In reviewing these five forms of government, it is easy to see that with Plato's definition the aristocracy is by far the happiest, and consequently the aristocratic man is the happiest individual, while the tyrant is the most wretched. There are three forms of happiness described in the "Republic," the happiness of the philosopher, which is wisdom, that of the ambitious man, which is honor, and that of the wealth-loving man, which is gain. The philosopher, who is acquainted with all these sources of happiness, chooses wisdom, and therefore we can safely judge that wisdom in itself is the greatest source of happiness, and that wisdom, virtue, and happiness are inseparable. Thus Plato decides that all things considered, the best form of government is the rule of the philosopher, and that to insure harmony this form must be made universal, by force, if necessary.

Poetry.

In the tenth and last book of the "Republic," we find the author returning again to the subject of poetry, which he seems to consider as a harmful influence. Poetry is essentially an imitative, that is, it has no use for the scientific and the correct. It is thus liable to become a source of unrest, and even of weakness, in as much as it often affects our sympathies to too great an extent. Imitative poetry, therefore, must be rejected from the State, and its place must be filled by hymn in honour of the Gods and Heroes. The "Republic" closes with an argument for the immortality of the soul, and the rewards of virtue which await us after death. To everything there is a parallel vice or disease, by which that thing can be destroyed. The particular infirmities connected with the soul are injustice, intemperance, cowardice, and ignorance, or if taken together, wickedness. But wickedness cannot destroy the soul im-

mediately, though it may do so eventually, therefore the soul is immortal. The story of Er, of Armenius, who was taken on a trip to the ether, and regions in order that he might be able to enlighten mortals as to what awaited them after death is then told, and with this fable the "Republic" is ended.

Conclusion.

Taken in all, the "Republic" is, I think, to be considered only as a fantastical dream, in which the author imagines the world as it might be. Such works as this have a real, positive value, as I explained in the first part of my paper. This value, however, cannot be reckoned in dollars and cents, but will vary according to the intensity of our belief or disbelief in the value of ethical speculation.

Mr. Blampin then followed up with a discussion of the influence of Plato's ideas on subsequent literature dealing with the subject of the State, such as More's "Utopia" and Campanelli's "City of the Sun."

It was shown that though Plato's "Republic" is fantastical, yet its influence is far reaching for constructive ideas on the State.

Mr. Holtham then spoke, confining his remarks to education as enunciated in the "Republic." Plato believed in the Communistic idea, and urged that children should be educated entirely at institutions under State control, thus making home training a minimum.

Dr. Fryer added materially to the discussion by bringing before the Club opinions that have been held about the "Republic," and Dr. Fryer showed that these opinions, which were opposed to Plato had now broken down, and that there was a distinct tendency of recent Plato philosophy, of man not as an individual, but as a community.

A general discussion took place, during which refreshments were served.

The meeting then adjourned.

A YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Six former McGill men are awarded the Military Cross for service overseas. Those who have received the coveted distinction are Capt. S. J. Mathewson, ScI. '15; Lieut. W. H. Morris, ScI. '15; Lieut. F. C. Badgley, ScI. '16; Lieut. R. Lee P. Strathy, ScI. '14; Lieut. R. O. McMurtry, Arts '06, Law '08, and Lieut. Allan, of whom two are former members of the Editorial Staff of the Daily.

Over \$1,000 in cash has been collected by Y.M.C.A.

Sir Herbert Tree addresses about 900 people at the Union on "Humour in Tragedy."

Capt. Sir Stophord Brunton tells how he will set about organizing the McGill Overseas Battery of Artillery.

MANDOLIN CLUB PRACTICE.

The Mandolin Club will hold a practice at Mr. Peate's Studio on Monday at 7.30 p.m. The members are requested to bear in mind that the Club has been engaged to play at the Medical Society meeting on Friday evening next.

ALL MEDICAL STUDENTS TO BE EXEMPTED.

(Continued from Page 1.)

(4)—In view of the foregoing, the Military Sub-Committee for the Administration of the Military Service Act, has issued instructions to the Local Military Representatives that they should not oppose claims for exemption made by or on behalf of Medical students. Exemptions granted to them will, under Military Service Regulation 4, be subject to the condition, whether expressed in the certificate or not, that the man concerned shall undergo such military exercises and training as may, with the approval of the Head of the Institution at which such education or training is proceeding, be directed by the Officer Commanding the Military District in which such institution is situated.

(5)—It is therefore recommended that Medical students granted exemption in accordance with the foregoing be formed into a C.A.M.C. Reserve under military authority, and subject to the following conditions:

(a) They shall be liable to be called up in such numbers and at such times as military necessity may require.

(b) They shall be taken on the strength of the University O. T. C., or in other definite way be given military training by the University Officer Commanding the District.

(c) The Medical authorities shall provide with respect to each student a certificate at the middle and end of each term to be forwarded to the General Officer Commanding the District, stating whether or not the student is proceeding normally to the completion of the year's work in Medicine, and in military training. Failure to pass examinations or neglect of duty during term shall be sufficient cause for the man's being immediately called up.

(d) The above regulations shall apply for the present only to those who are bona fide entered students in Medicine on the 1st day of November, 1917.

NOTE: Similar procedure will be adopted with regard to Dental and Veterinary students.

(Sgd.), O. S. TYNDALL, Capt., D.A.A.G. Secretary, Military Sub-Committee for the Administration of the Military Service Act.

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FORMER FOOTBALLER KILLED.

News has been received of the death on November 6th, of Walter R. Jeffrey, of Science '17. He was the son of Mr. J. S. Jeffrey, of Toronto and Buffalo, and a nephew of Mrs. Geo. H. Mathewson, Montreal. Before enlisting in the R. C. H. A., Jeffrey was a prominent student in Science. He played on the senior football team for two years, and was one of McGill's stars. He won the indoor meet at the Y.M.C.A. in his Sophomore year, and was also a member of the Theta Delta Chi fraternity.

"BILL" KEARNS VICE-PRESIDENT OF UNION.

W. F. Kearns, ScI. '19, was yesterday elected vice-president of the Union by a large majority. The vote was as follows:

Kearns 169

Block 49

Ritchie 49

Christmas Greeting Cards.

Let the card, which will be the dumb messenger of your greetings this year, be a true representation of your feelings.

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Mediaeval to Modern in Men's Dress

THE evolution of Clothes from the dawn of history to the efficiency tailoring of today is a series of radical changes. The earliest man adorned his hair with feathers and his back with skins. About 2500 B.C. the Egyptian dressed in a gown of linen. With the coming of horses, about 850 B.C., the gown became a divided skirt. The traders of the Mediterranean first introduced breeches into Britain.

Following the Roman Invasion comes the Norman Conquest, each influencing British dress.

The costumes of the Thirteenth Century were rich and simple, but the Fifteenth Century was an era of extravagance. It was then that gloves became known, and a tailor was first spoken of. The Sixteenth Century witnessed more gorgeously clad Englishmen, with the frills and ruffs of Spanish origin. These picturesque styles continued into the Seventeenth Century.

Today, men's dress might almost be termed a uniform, for all civilized countries wear pretty much the same mode of garment.

Mediaeval dress comes to us from the Bible, where we are told that the Lord made coats of skin and clothed Adam and Eve.

The trousered and the untrousled days were measured in the days of the Roman Invasion. Britons were forced to adopt the costume of the conquerors, but the colder British climate was unsuited to the classic tunic and mantle.

The Anglo-Saxon costume of 436 A.D. is still represented by the Kilts of Highlanders.

Many fripperies were created in the time of King Edward II. Trousers, or tight-fitting hose, were worn with one leg blue and one leg red.

The styles familiar in the tales of Robin Hood were in vogue during the time of King Edward V. It was then that vests began to be worn, or what has developed into a vest from the doublet worn under the surcoat.

Men were more extravagant than women in the Elizabethan Period. A close-fitting doublet with wide sleeves, ornamented, was worn by the man of this period.

The Cavalier Period, with broad brim hat, Vandyke collars, and knee breeches begins at the time of Charles I. The beau of that day must be slim, graceful and elegant.

Following the reign of the Stuarts the style became somewhat austere and ungraceful, but within a few decades the beautiful mode now known as the Colonial style was in vogue. A gentleman wore a wig tied with a black satin bow, full-skirted coat in flowered design, opened to show a dainty cravat, waistcoat embroidered, loose breeches beribboned at the knee, with stockings of silk and buckled shoes.

About the year 1865 what is now known as the business sack and the derby hat came into vogue.

Dungaree clothing had been made in England for years, chiefly for selling to sailors in what were familiarly known as "dop shops."

In America there was no established clothing industry until after the Civil War. The factories started to supply the Union troops with uniforms had to find some outlet, and were organized to make clothing. Naturally their first product was cheap and chopped out clothes, ill-fitting and ugly.

German workmen supplanted the native-born employees in these shops, and the sweatshop system was developed in the foreign quarters. One has but to read the names of the makers of American clothing to see that Germans now dominate the wholesale clothing industry in the United States.

Up to 1895 the ready-made clothing shop was a by-word. One could buy little but the cheapest tweeds and warty woads.

The originators of Semi-ready Tailoring conceived the idea that men would prefer to buy their clothes with the same ease with which they could buy shoes.

It would be necessary to make up the most expensive cloth, to tailor it as well as the expert journey-man tailor could do it; to make as many styles of suits as there were shoe styles, and to make up just as many shapes as there were physical types of men.

A few years of experimenting were necessary to evolve the idea. Not until a new factory was erected, and was equipped with a nucleus of trained young experts who had been taught from the beginning, did the Semi-ready system begin to attain that perfection which today makes it the accepted form of buying good clothes.

Today the merchant tailor has to argue that his product is nearly as good as Semi-ready tailoring.

Not alone for its efficiency and economy does a man prefer a Semi-ready suit or overcoat, but he buys it because he cannot get clothes so well-fitting and so finely tailored in any retail tailor shop.

The theory of the survival of the fittest is proven in the success of the Semi-ready system of tailoring in Canada.

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